

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY  
OF THE INTERIOR TO PARTICI-  
PATE IN THE ALAMEDA COUNTY  
WASTEWATER REUSE PROJECT**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in introducing legislation authorizing Federal involvement in the design and construction of a water reuse project in southern Alameda County.

The Alameda County Water District and the Union Sanitary District provide drinking water supplies and wastewater treatment services respectively to the California cities of Newark, Fremont, and Union City. By the year 2030, the combined service area water demands are expected to increase by 44 percent. The anticipated increase in demand, the scarcity of available water supplies, and an increased awareness of the importance of protecting our natural resources led the two districts to form a joint program to develop and implement the Alameda wastewater reuse project.

In order for this project to proceed, a limited amount of Federal assistance will be required. It is for this reason that I, today, am introducing legislation authorizing the water reuse project for Federal assistance under title XVI of Public Law 102-575.

In 1991, the Alameda County Water District and the Union Sanitary District jointly sponsored a water reuse survey to determine the potential for use of reclaimed water in southern Alameda County. The survey concluded that a water reuse project would provide an environmentally sound water resources management program, facilitate continued economic activity and general growth in the communities, and also serve as a model for other urban joint projects throughout the arid west. No less important, this project will complement other Federal, State, and local government efforts to restore San Francisco Bay's water quality.

In 1993, the two districts developed a reclaimed water master plan. Based on the plan, the two districts determined that design and construction of the Alameda County wastewater reuse project would be feasible and would meet the objectives of ensuring a sound and growing economy while promoting sound stewardship of limited water resources. Specifically, the project would:

Reduce demand on potable water supplies that could be used more efficiently for human consumption and natural resource needs;

Reduce wastewater discharges into the San Francisco Bay, thereby complementing regional, State, and Federal efforts to improve the bay-delta's water quality;

Ensure a reliable water supply for industry and other nonpotable purposes that will not be

subject to cutbacks mandated by Federal and State requirements during periods of drought; and

Reduce the need for expansion of current drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities' capacity.

Based in part on the successful test of a pilot scale facility, this project enjoys broad support from the cities, school districts, and numerous industries, including high technology companies that depend on a reliable water supply. The project is also endorsed by the Association of California Water Agencies.

As I said before, water demands are expected to increase significantly over the next several years. With almost 85 percent of southern Alameda County's water supply imported it is important that we recognize that we need to leverage every possibility we have to maximize our local water resources. The Alameda County wastewater reuse project provides us with that opportunity.

The reclamation project has undergone necessary studies and it is ready to proceed to design and construction. Only with Federal assistance can the project take the next step and my legislation puts that in motion.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Resources Committee on the legislation and hope they can support this key component of the San Francisco Bay area's water resource management program.

H.R.—

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. ALAMEDA COUNTY WASTEWATER REUSE PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into agreements under the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) with the Alameda County Water District and the Union Sanitary District of Alameda County and other appropriate authorities to participate in the design, planning, and construction of water reuse projects to treat effluent from the Union Sanitary District, in order to—

(1) provide new water supplies for industrial, environmental, landscape, and other beneficial purposes;

(2) reduce the demand for potable imported water; and

(3) improve the water quality of the San Francisco Bay-Delta.

(b) COST SHARE.—The Secretary's share of costs associated with any project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of that project. The Secretary shall not provide funds for operation or maintenance of any such project.

## CLINTON AND THE BUDGET

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that President Clinton cares little about what the American people want. The American people want a balanced budget. They want Medicare saved. They want to look toward a brighter future. The continuing resolution my Republican colleagues and I passed is a down payment on that future.

I have heard over and over again the rhetoric on the catastrophic nature of a Government shutdown. Frankly Mr. Speaker, a Government shutdown is not catastrophic, not balancing the budget is. In fact, the vast majority of people will not even notice the Government is shut down. The mail will still be delivered. Social Security checks will still go out, and air traffic will continue flow.

The overwhelming majority of phone calls, faxes, and letters coming into my office on this issue are very supportive. I received a fax from a senior citizen in my district that said "Hang tough. Shut Government down. We seniors want a balanced budget in 7 years. And we want Medicare fixed, even if we have to pay some increase for the sake of our kids and grandkids. Hang tough!"

Mr. Speaker, while the folks back home are willing to hang tough, the President seems only willing to play golf. We've done our job. I urge the President to do his.

A VOICE FROM THE NEXT GENERATION  
SPEAKS OUT ON PROPERTY RIGHTS**HON. LAMAR S. SMITH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the House an especially timely and articulate letter I received from Honey Suzanne Hastings, a young constituent. She describes the impact the Endangered Species Act has had on her family as well as her own concerns regarding the weakening of property rights—an issue of particular interest to me and to many of my constituents. The letter is dated October 18, 1995, and reads in part:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: My name is Honey Suzanne Hastings. I am fourteen years old and a freshman at Bandera High School in Bandera, Texas.

In the past I have heard there was a conflict over property rights in Texas but it did not really mean much to me until my parents bought some hill country land in a nearby county.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

It was their dream to retire and move out there when I graduate from high school, raise some livestock and live off the land.

Soon after they bought the land they found out that an endangered species would make it difficult for them to clear enough brush and cedar for the animals to graze without breaking the law.

My Dad and Grandpa both served their country in the military and have often told me how lucky we are to live in a free America. They have both chosen to live in Texas because of its great value of this freedom and the opportunity to pioneer.

This confusion over the rules about private property rights is making it hard for my parents dreams to live off the land to come true, and I hope that as my Representative you will work hard to make sure that my folks and others like them do not become endangered species.

Sincerely,

HONEY SUZANNE HASTINGS,  
Pipe Creek, Texas.

## TRIBUTE TO GARY WASHBURN

### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor of the House today to honor and praise the lifelong dedication of a friend and public servant of the great city of Lake Elsinore in California. The accomplishments of this individual make me proud to call him my personal friend, a fellow community member, and a fellow American. His love for his family as a father and a husband, and his love for his country as a veteran and a leader are a display of his utmost respect for the traditional American values and principles. This gentleman that I speak so highly of, and regard with the highest respect is the mayor of the city of Lake Elsinore, Mr. Gary Washburn.

For the past 16 years, Mr. Washburn has served the government of the city of Lake Elsinore as a member of the planning commission, a city council member, and mayor. His influence and involvement has played an integral role in the growth and development of his city. I would like to commend him on his accomplishments in representing his constituents and providing leadership as the elected mayor of the city of Lake Elsinore.

Prior to his involvement in the city government of Lake Elsinore, Mr. Washburn served as a professor and is responsible for the education and welfare of many university-level students. He helped many young Americans open their minds, reach their goals, and build new dreams through education. In addition, Mr. Washburn is a combat veteran of Vietnam who was honorably discharged after 2 years of service as a crew chief on July 4, 1968. During his military career, he served our country in the 1st Aviation Brigade, the 54th Utility Airplane Company, and the Otter Air Service.

In addition to his involvement in representing city government and serving America, Mr. Washburn's other community involvements include: president of the Elsinore Elementary P.T.G., executive board of the Riverside County Economic Development Committee, president of the Rotary Club, chairman of the Riverside County City Selection Committee, board member of the Riverside Transit Agency, city representative to the Lake Elsinore Management Agency, city representative to the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency. His timeless dedication in serving his city and country have earned him the respect of his family, friends, colleagues, and constituents as a true champion of public service.

Unfortunately, on November 7, 1995, Mr. Gary Washburn will retire as mayor after a lifelong dedication to the public welfare of the citizens of the city of Lake Elsinore, CA. After over 16 years of service in city government, Mr. Washburn will end a long tradition of contributions of dedication and effort by his family dating back to 1889. On the occasion of his retirement, I would like to thank him for his service to our community, and offer my best wishes for his future endeavors.

## VIGILANCE NEEDED AGAINST TERRORISM

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the events in Saudi Arabia with the deadly terrorist attack on American military support personnel, which resulted in the death of five innocent Americans, and the wounding of many others, make it clear that its still an unsafe world out there. Especially, so I might add, for American citizens and our personnel abroad, who are so often the target of these cowardly terrorists' attacks.

The deadly terrorist car bomb, as we saw once again in Saudi Arabia this week, is still the potent weapon of choice for those individuals or groups, who for whatever reason or cause, disagree with, or oppose American foreign policy, and goals.

Innocent American personnel abroad, as events this week again show, unfairly and most often become the target of these cowardly terrorists, whenever they want to intimidate, influence, or protest against our foreign policy.

The events in Israel earlier, with the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin, also make it clear that violence is far too often resorted to as a means of protest, and to address grievances. These trends toward violence and hatred in the world continue to cause grave concern, hardship, and instability around the globe today.

These most recent deadly and tragic events, and the continuing resort to violence and terrorism around the globe, make it clear that we must continue to be vigilant. We must maintain and support our law enforcement institutions, along with providing the continued resources needed to fight the scourge of terrorism, wherever and whenever it raises its ugly head.

We must also increase worldwide law enforcement cooperation and intelligence sharing in the struggle against international terrorism, and those who would practice this deadly trade and uncivilized means of influencing public policy and goals, no matter how well intentioned, or aggrieved these individuals or groups may feel they are today.

Let us not let down our guard; we must remain vigilant against the use of violence and terrorism as a means to any goal or policy. Together the whole world must strive cooperatively to thwart these evils wherever and whenever they emerge on the world scene today.

We owe this vigilance, not only to those Americans we send abroad to implement our foreign policy and goals, but also to our future generations, in order that they live in a more stable and violence-free world.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO MARTIN F. STEIN

### HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Martin "Marty" F. Stein, winner of the 1995 Human Relations Award presented by the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Jewish Committee. The award is given annually to recognize individuals who through their skills, influence, and dedication, have demonstrated their unwavering commitment to preserving our democratic heritage.

Marty Stein is recognized for his profound commitment to humanitarian endeavors that have improved the lives of many Milwaukeeans. As president of the Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Milwaukee from 1993-95 and as chairman of the executive's council and fundraising committee for the task force on battered women and children, Marty Stein has passionately mobilized resources for those less fortunate.

Marty Stein's civic and philanthropic activities have touched the lives of people throughout the world. He founded the Citizen Democracy Corps Business Entrepreneur Program, a Washington DC, group that provides business mentoring in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In 1984, Marty Stein led the Operation Moses campaign which rescued Ethiopian Jews and brought them to Israel. Deeply committed to his Jewish faith, Marty weaves the Jewish values of community, family, and respect into his efforts to help others.

Whether in his local community, State, national, or international endeavors, Marty Stein's benevolence has made a positive difference. The worthwhile projects he leads are noble and the results are widely admired. Marty's wife, Barbara, who has many charitable accomplishments of her own, has supported Marty's activities throughout their 37-year marriage. I am proud to join the American Jewish Committee in congratulating Marty Stein as the 1995 Human Relations Award winner.



## THE CHARACTER CONUNDRUM

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a recent column by Richard Harwood of the Washington Post regarding the media to the attention of my colleagues.

The reality is that journalists have real power in America. To a degree, this is as it should be, since a free and independent press is critical to the health of any democracy. With this power, however, come certain responsibilities. Accuracy is one. Objectivity is another. Now, as Mr. Harwood points out, a measure of good judgment would be welcome.

As more and more of the fourth estate descends into tabloid-quality reporting, the question arises as to the motives behind the trend. Increased circulation—or ratings, as the case may be—certainly tops the list. Sadly, sex, scandal, and negativism sell. Add to this a seemingly innate cynicism among reporters and an institutional bias against conservative tastes and ideas, and you have the makings of the current state of affairs.

This is not to say that reporters should avoid matters of controversy. Rather, it is to suggest that an attempt be made to run stories of real substance on matters of genuine consequence, rather than exploiting every topic for its gratuitous shock value.

The media elite like to make themselves out as selfless servants of the public good, standing up for the little guy against the establishment. The truth is that the press is one of the most entrenched, unaccountable institutions in Washington. The next time a group of news editors gets together to wring their hands over the tawdry state of their industry, they need look no further than their own daily decisions for responsibility.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I commend the following column to the attention of all interested parties.

## THE 'CHARACTER' CONUNDRUM

(By Richard Harwood)

James David Barber of Duke University is the author of the proposition that our fate as a society is more dependent than we may realize on the quality of our journalism.

As the political parties have sunk into a state of virtual irrelevance, journalists have become the new bosses of presidential politics. They are the power brokers and character cops who dominate the process of "identifying, winnowing, advancing and publicizing" the people who would lead the nation.

The task of the journalist, Barber tells us, is to illuminate the "question of character." . . . The problem is to get behind the mask to the man, to the permanent basics of the personality that bear on Presidential performance. The key is "the life story, the biography. . . . For people sense that all our theoretical constructs and elaborate fantasies take their human meaning from their incarnation in the flesh and blood of persons. . . . Biography brings theory down to earth, history to focus, fantasy to reality."

The late Theodore White made a start on this kind of journalism with his book "The Making of the President 1960." "The idea," he wrote, "was to follow the campaign from

beginning to end. It would be written as a novel is written, with anticipated surprises as, one by one, early contenders vanish in the primaries until only two jousting struggle for the prize in November. . . . It should be written as a story of a man in trouble, of the leader under the pressures of circumstance. The leader—and the circumstances. That was where the story lay."

The book was an enormous success. Other journalists followed his lead, including Richard Ben Cramer, whose thousand-page volume on the 1988 campaign—"What It Takes"—is recognized as a masterpiece.

The problem with these great studies of character and action is that the information they contained was not available to voters until after the elections had long since been decided. Cramer's book involved six years of work and was not published until 1992.

Barber concedes the problem: "Journalism will continue to be history in a hurry. That is the main stumbling block." A fellow political scientist, Thomas Patterson of Syracuse University, insists it will always be so because that is the nature of the news business. "A party," Patterson argues, "is driven by the steady force of its traditions and constituent interests. . . . [It] has the incentive—the possibility of acquiring political power—to give order and voice to society . . . to articulate interests and to forge them into a winning coalition. The press has no such incentive and no such purpose. Its objective is the discovery and development of good stories."

And "good stories," he writes, increasingly are defined as "negative" stories, stories that "expose" some trivial gaffe or misbehavior on the superficial assumption that they tell us something important about the "character" and "fitness" of candidates. More often, he argues, stories of this kind tell us more about reporters' cynicism and contempt for politics than about the character of the people they write about.

Richard Ben Cramer observed this in the baby boomers of the press corps and was appalled and driven to hyperbole as they worked over Gary Hart and his "character flaws" in 1988. These were the people of whom it could be said that in their salad days "if sex were money, they all would have been rich." But now "the salient fact about this boom generation had nothing to do with its love-and-drug-added idealism when it—when they—were the hope and heritors of the world."

"By 1987, they still felt the world was theirs . . . and ought, by all rights, to dance to their tune. . . . But the salient fact at this point in their lives was . . . they were turning forty. They were worried about their gums. They were experts on soy formula. They were working seriously on their (late or second) marriages. They were livid about saturated fats in the airline food. . . . They did not drink, they did not smoke, drugs were a sniggering memory. . . . And they certainly, God knows, did not mess around. Sex! It was tacky. It was dangerous. It was (sniff!) . . . not serious."

"And . . . no one else was going to get away with sex either. Or drugs. Or ill health. Or fouling their air."

They not only nailed Hart with charges of infidelity but nailed Douglas Ginsberg, a Supreme Court nominee, for smoking pot years earlier. They nailed Clarence Thomas for alleged lasciviousness, Bill Clinton for sex and experimentation with a joint, and tried to nail George Bush for an alleged affair with a co-worker. John Kennedy didn't live long enough to get the treatment.

Must presidential candidates—or journalists or bankers—come to marriage as virgins to prove their "character" and "fitness" for office? Must journalists, on those terms, be questioned on their fitness to judge others? Does an adulterous act, the sometime ingestion of a proscribed substance, too-slow dancing or the recitation of an ethnic joke now get you a permanent sentence in the political wilderness? Does having an abortion get you a disqualifying Scarlet Letter?

The columnist Mary McGrory asked some questions recently about Bill Clinton, who is now 2½ years into his first term as president: "Is his character not yet jelled—is he a 14-year-old who might still grow up? Or is this a permanent pattern of oscillation between mature grown-up and sniveling teenager?"

All the journalistic energies spend in 1992 on Gennifer Flowers and similar matters did not get to or have any obvious relevance to the character and fitness questions that still puzzle McGrory and countless other journalists and citizens.

One thing is certain. When Prof. Barber exhorted us to examine and illuminate character, he was not talking about the insubstantial trash that we too often pass off as wisdom and insight into who these people are who want to lead the country. "As far as I can see," he wrote, "all of us are more or less neurotic, damned, healthy, saved, debased and great. That does not mean you send the grocer to fix your your plumbing. . . . [You] try to reach beyond characterization to political impact."

A subsidiary industry of the news business is the post-election conference or seminar on how we went wrong in our work. Why did we commit so much "tabloid journalism"? Why was coverage of the "real issues" so lousy? Why didn't we better understand the candidates, their characters, their personalities?

When all this psycho-babble is over and the next campaign comes around, we tend to repeat the same scenario because we can't help ourselves, because the habits of journalism are too hard to kick, because our history is too hurried, because truth and news are not the same.

## TRIBUTE TO W.D. "BILL" FARR

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mr. W.D. "Bill" Farr for his 40 years of service on the board of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District [NCWCD]. Mr. Farr was a true pioneer in the development of water for Colorado's front range.

During the drought years of the 1930's, the importance of water to farmers, fishermen, and other users on the front range became all too clear. In response, a friend of Mr. Farr's established the Northern Colorado Water Users Association, which would later become the NCWCD. One of the association's first projects, with which Mr. Farr was intimately involved, was to push for the construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson project [C-BT]. In 1954, the C-BT became fully operational and brought a supplemental supply of water from the western slope to seven northeast Colorado counties. Mr. Farr was certainly correct when he said that the "C-BT is like a second

Poudre River. Without it, we would not have the front range we see today."

In 1955, Mr. Farr became a board member of the NCWCD. In the 1970's, Mr. Farr was instrumental in planning the C-BT's windy gap project and headed the municipal subdistrict of the NCWCD that built facilities below Granby Lake. As such, he is known as the father of the windy gap project.

Mr. Speaker, so that the House may fully appreciate W.D. Farr's unrivaled contribution to water development in Colorado, let me run through a brief chronology of his involvement with this issue: 1931—became board director with the Town-Boyd Lateral Co. of Eaton; 1942—named president of the board of the Sweet Jessup Canal of Carbondale; 1947—became board director of the Greeley-Loveland Irrigation Co.; 1955—became board director with the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District; 1970—named first chairman of the Municipal Subdistrict of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District; 1971—became president of the National Cattlemen's Association; 1973—appointed to the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board of the U.S. Department of the Interior by President Richard Nixon; 1974—named chairman of the Region 208 Areawide Planning Commission of the Larimer-Weld Council of Governments; 1975—became first chairman of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority; 1975—became member of the Colorado Water Congress; 1985—named the Wayne Aspinall Water Leader of the Year by the Colorado Water Congress; 1994—represented the Farr Family at the dedication of the Farr pumping plant at Granby reservoir. The plant is part of the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, W.D. Farr's service to the State of Colorado cannot be overstated, and I thank you for joining me in recognizing his 40 years of service with the NCWCD. As the Representative for the mostly rural and agricultural Fourth Congressional District of Colorado, I have a deep appreciation for the lifetime commitment W.D. Farr has made to ensuring that the front range has an adequate water supply year after year.

Thank you, W.D. Farr.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the United States-Russian Joint Commission on POW/MIA's, I was asked to attend critical meetings with the government leaders of two former Soviet Republics during the week of November 6. This work precluded my attendance in the House and as a result I missed a number of rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall No. 765—Yea, rollcall No. 766—Yea, rollcall No. 767—Yea, rollcall No. 768—Yea, rollcall No. 769—Yea, rollcall No. 770—Yea, rollcall No. 771—Yea, rollcall No. 772—Nay, rollcall No. 773—Nay, rollcall No. 774—Yea, rollcall No. 775—Nay, rollcall No. 776—Yea,

rollcall No. 777—Yea, rollcall No. 778—Nay, rollcall No. 779—Nay, rollcall No. 780—Yea, rollcall No. 781—Nay, rollcall No. 782—Yea, rollcall No. 783—Nay, rollcall No. 784—Nay, rollcall No. 785—Nay, rollcall No. 786—Nay, rollcall No. 787—Nay.

#### PURPA: COSTING CONSUMERS BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to another Federal regulation which has outworn its welcome, the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act [PURPA]. Born in the energy crisis of the 1970's, PURPA was designed to encourage renewable energy sources which would provide power more efficiently. We clearly have made great strides in producing energy in our country and a great many small, independent power producers have introduced us to alternative forms of power generation. These producers play a central role in fueling the wholesale power market. However, like many Government mandates, PURPA has created a backlash which runs counter to its original goals of less costly, more efficient power generation, and allows a loophole whereby producers that burn primarily fossil fuels qualify as independent wholesale generators. But even worse, Mr. Speaker, PURPA has become downright harmful to American taxpayers, consumers, laborers and business.

Allow me to submit for the RECORD an article which recently appeared in one of New York's capital region papers, the Schenectady Gazette. While focusing primarily on a case in my home State of New York, the message of the author, Charles Conine, holds true throughout many regions of the country.

[From the Schenectady Gazette]

#### FEDERAL RULE KEEPS N.Y.'S ELECTRIC RATES HIGH

(By Charles T. Conine)

Niagara Mohawk last week proposed opening its service territory to full competition. This may be the first of many such actions by utilities to stop the financial bleeding caused by the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), a little-known boondoggle from the 1970s that costs consumers tens of billions, deprives the government of billions in taxes, wastes resources and eliminates skilled industrial jobs.

If the House of Representatives is looking for a regulation to reform, it should consider this one. Ending PURPA would find support from Republicans, Democrats, organized labor and consumers.

PURPA was adopted during the oil shortage of 1978 to promote renewable, domestic energy sources and increase energy efficiency. But instead of small, independent projects fueled with renewable energy, PURPA has spawned hundreds of unnecessary electric-generating plants, most of which burn fossil fuels.

PURPA developers can force public utilities to buy their electricity at a premium, regardless of whether the power is needed. PURPA developers also pay less in taxes than utilities do. The combination can be

economically devastating for a state. New York, California, Pennsylvania and Maine have been hardest hit, but Colorado, North Carolina, Oklahoma and New Jersey also have their share of "PURPA machines," as these projects are called.

#### UNNEEDED POWER

Let me tell you what PURPA has done to consumers and workers in upstate New York. This year, Niagara Mohawk has been forced to buy \$1 billion of unneeded electricity from independent power producers, \$400 million more than it would have cost the utility to generate the same electricity. In other words, business and residential customers will pay \$400 million more this year for PURPA electricity, a figure that will continue to rise.

And because NiMo does not need the additional electricity, it has been forced to shut down power plants and eliminate the jobs of 2,000 electrical workers. Our union has worked closely with management to make changes in work practices and work flexibility, but the situation keeps getting worse.

These are prime industrial jobs that support many service jobs in the community—teachers, insurance agents, merchants, restaurant workers. The higher cost of electric power also puts other industrial jobs at risk and stifles growth. The only business that's growing in upstate New York is the moving business.

The loss of tax revenue also hurts. For example, the Nine Mile Point nuclear plant pays \$52 million a year in local property taxes. Nearby is a independent power plant of equivalent size that burns natural gas, owned by Sithe Energies USA, a subsidiary controlled by Campagne Generale des Euax of France. The huge Sithe plant pays less than \$1 million in local property taxes. Incredible as it sounds, we are giving tax breaks to foreign investors so they can overcharge American consumers and hurt our industrial competitiveness.

A utility's long-term marginal cost to build and operate a gas-fired power plant is currently 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour, yet the PURPA contract price for most New York state projects is 6 cents per kilowatt hour, with contract lifetimes as long as 25 years. The flat 6-cent rate was canceled in 1992, but all existing and planned projects were "grandfathered" at this absurdly high price.

After 17 years of abuse, Congress has taken a few timid steps to close the door on new PURPA projects, but lawmakers and regulators have been extremely reluctant to revisit existing PURPA rates, on the dubious legal theory that a forced sale constitutes a "contract" between a utility and a PURPA developer. By this logic, so does a mugging. The only difference is scale. American consumers will pay \$37 billion more than the current market price for PURPA electricity over the next five years.

What can Congress do at this point? A solution needs to focus on the most abusive provisions of PURPA, those that permit large-scale, fossil-fueled PURPA projects, as long as a little bit of industrial steam is produced on the side. Small, renewable energy projects represent only 20 percent of PURPA capacity.

A solution also needs to focus on consumers—commercial, residential and industrial—not on the investors and financiers who backed PURPA projects, or on the "sanctity of contracts." Investors were well aware of the risks inherent in an artificial market created by government regulation.

One solution would be to make these projects compete in the wholesale electricity



market, as new independent power plants already do. Since the National Energy Policy Act of 1992, the wholesale electricity market has been open to all comers. One-quarter to one-third of the electricity generated in the United States today moves on the competitive wholesale market. Electricity has a market price. This free-market solution would protect non-abusive PURPA projects while offering a fair price to the financially abusive.

Republican Sen. Don Nickles of Oklahoma has opened the debate with a bill in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee that would end new projects but preserve existing rates. This is too timid. Unless these financial boondoggles are ended, several utilities will be in Chapter 11 before this Congress ends.

If the House leadership is serious about getting costly and ineffective regulations off the books, PURPA offers an opportunity to bring together business, labor, and consumers in a \$37 billion reform.

### NATIONAL HOME HEALTH CARE MONTH

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 1995*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Home Health Care Month. Illinois has the distinct honor of being recognized as establishing the Nation's first Home Care Association. The Illinois Home Care Council was founded in 1960.

Home care saves money and allows many elderly Americans the chance to spend their golden years at home with their families. Since its introduction, home care has received broad support across party lines.

Home care has rapidly grown since its start in the early 1960's. Council members sustain its growth through frequent meetings with governmental agencies and other health care associations. By keeping abreast of current issues home care has helped shape different aspects of health care legislation.

Thousands of nurses, therapists, physicians, and home care aides have devoted their lives to providing in-home health care to the sick and disabled. Please join me as I acknowledge all of them for their continued support of home care patients.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR ELECTIONS ACT

#### HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 1995*

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Fair Elections Act.

This bill creates a nonpartisan commission which will have 90 days to recommend reforms to the laws that govern congressional elections. The commission's recommendations will be unamendable and placed on a legislative fast track. The time has come for Congress to take itself out of the debate and turn the decisions over to an independent group devoid of politics.

Our current Federal election laws are flawed and have been since they were enacted following Watergate. Several aspects of that initial campaign finance reform effort were found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. However, Congress never substantively revisited the pieces that were left standing. Therefore, the current election laws consist of an incomplete and complex web of regulations—a web which has not worked and is in need of a complete overhaul.

An overhaul is necessary because the current election laws have produced a system that is biased toward incumbent Members of Congress and where special interest financing has a disproportionate influence over the process. These items must be corrected but it must be done in a responsible manner that restores trust and confidence in Congress and those who serve here. We must not, in our haste for reform, further muddle the process by adding regulations which only perpetuate the advantage of incumbency.

Therefore, as we move forward with campaign finance reform, it is important that Congress engage in a substantive debate and approach the process with three objectives firmly in mind: First, we must encourage fair and open elections that provide voters with meaningful information about candidates and issues. Second, we must eliminate the disproportionate influence of special interest financing of congressional elections. And third, we must work to create a system where incumbent Members of Congress do not possess an inherent advantage over challengers.

It is my belief that the Fair Elections Act will result in real campaign finance reform that accomplishes those objectives.

For too long, Congress has allowed partisan politics to influence campaign finance reform efforts. Any campaign finance proposal that has seen the light of day in recent years has essentially been an incumbent protection plan, the bills receiving attention this year not excluded. Congress has not been willing to level the proverbial playing field where incumbent Members of Congress and challengers compete. Nor has Congress been able to move the campaign finance debate above partisan rhetoric and inject legitimate academic discourse and empirical findings into campaign finance reform proposals.

The Fair Elections Act will finally allow Congress to correct the deficiencies of previous reform efforts. By establishing a 12 member commission in which no more than 4 members may be of the same political party, we will create an environment which is nonpartisan. That is, we will establish an arena where the partisan gloves that have doomed past reform efforts are removed and legislation is produced which incorporates new ideas and solutions rather than recycling the stale rhetoric of recent years.

Real reform is about making sure our Federal campaign finance laws do not protect the incumbent. As a freshman, one of the lessons that I've learned is that Congress is the last body we should count on to do a fair, and quick, job of reforming our campaign finance laws. It has become clear to me that, unless Congress is forced to take an up or down vote on this issue, we are never going to get politics out of the process. No reform passed in

this Congress will take effect until the 1998 election cycle. Therefore, rather than simply tinkering around the edges, significant reform will only take place by forming a commission to revamp the entire system.

### A SPECIAL SALUTE TO FATHER AUSTIN COOPER: MARKING 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 1995*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I take pride in acknowledging individuals from my congressional district who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in the community. Today, I rise to salute an individual who has dedicated his life to serving others. For the past 25 years, Father Austin R. Cooper, Sr., has served as rector at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Cleveland, OH. Earlier this month, starting on November 5, 1995, St. Andrew's began a special month-long celebration to mark his tenure as a leader of this historic church. I take special pride in saluting Father Cooper on this important milestone. I want to share with my colleagues some information regarding this gifted individual and his service of ministry.

Father Cooper is the son of the late Benjamin and Louise Cooper, who came to the United States from the West Indies. As a young man, Father Cooper graduated from St. Augustine's College where he received a degree in sociology. He received a master of divinity degree from the Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in Evanston, IL. On May 13, 1961, Father Cooper celebrated his ordination as a priest. During his ministry, this gifted leader has served in churches located in Florida, New York, and Texas.

Father Cooper was chosen as rector at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church on September 15, 1970. For 25 years, he has been a strong leader of that congregation and a guiding force in the Cleveland community. The church has been a beacon of light, providing programs and services to assist families, the elderly, and youth throughout the community. In addition, under Father Cooper's leadership, St. Andrew's Church was not only able to burn its mortgage 9 years ahead of schedule, but the St. Andrew's Church Foundation which was established in 1983 with \$35,000, now boasts assets in excess of one quarter million dollars.

Mr. Speaker, the awards and honors bestowed upon Father Cooper over the years represent the highest tribute to an individual who has dedicated his life to serving others. Father Cooper is the past recipient of the Distinguished Service Award and the Black Church Religious Award from the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP. He was also recognized by the executive council of the Episcopal Church for his leadership in the struggle for civil rights.

Father Cooper's name is included in published editions of "Notable Americans" and "Who's Who Among Black Americans." He is the cofounder, first secretary, and past president of the Union of Black Episcopalians. Father Cooper is also the former president of the

Cleveland Branch of the NAACP. Other memberships include Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and the Prince Hall Masons.

Mr. Speaker, Father Austin Cooper is a leader of both national and international prominence. He has visited the White House to participate in briefings and advise leaders on the issues confronting the Nation. In addition, Father Cooper has led delegations to international conferences in East Africa, the West Indies, and other points around the globe.

Throughout his service in the ministry, Father Austin Cooper has benefited from the support of a caring and understanding family. His devotion to his lovely wife of 30 years, Patricia, is unsurpassed. The Coopers are the proud parents of three children: Austin Rellins II, Angela Patricia, and Kimberly Louise. They are also the proud grandparents of Ashley Arianne.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, I have been the beneficiary of the friendship and counsel of Father Cooper. He is a gifted man of God and a devoted leader. On the occasion of his 25th anniversary in service to St. Andrew's, I take special pride in saluting Father Cooper. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing him Godspeed as he continues on this important mission of service.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLARD B. RANSOM

##### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 1995*

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, those who never knew Willard Ransom are unfortunate. Those who did have had their lives enhanced.

As indicated in the following from the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News, he was an uncommon man, one of God's nobleman.

We are all the poorer for his passing.

[From the IPCs News, Nov. 11, 1995]

##### WILLARD B. RANSOM

A pioneer in the civil rights movement in Indianapolis has passed away.

Willard B. "Mike" Ransom was active in community affairs as well as civil rights work.

With a law degree from Harvard University, he came back to Indianapolis after serving in the Army in Europe during World War II.

He fought for freedom overseas, only to run into barriers to freedom back home.

"The contrast between having served in the Army and running into this discrimination and barriers at home was a discouraging thing," he once explained.

He helped organize the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was involved in local protests against discrimination in the 1950s, several years before the civil rights movement gained national attention. He also successfully promoted the passage of civil rights legislation in the Indiana General Assembly.

His community service was part of a family tradition, as his father, Freeman Ransom, had been active in civic affairs and was general manager of the Madame C.J. Walker Co.

The civil rights movement may be just a period of history for younger people, but individuals such as Willard Ransom opened

doors of opportunity and made sacrifices that ought to be remembered with gratitude.

[From the Star, Nov. 9, 1995]

##### CITY LOSES HONORED CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST

Willard Ransom was an attorney, fought for desegregation and co-founded Black Expo.

Willard B. "Mike" Ransom, a Harvard-educated attorney who led sit-ins and other civil rights actions to fight for desegregation in Indianapolis and who was a co-founder of Indianapolis Black Expo, died Tuesday.

Mr. Ransom, of Indianapolis, was 79.

Services will be at 11 a.m. Nov. 11 at Stuart Mortuary, with calling from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Nov. 10. Interment will be at Crown Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Ransom became active in local civil rights efforts when he returned to his hometown after serving in the Army Air Forces in France and Belgium during World War II, attaining the rank of captain.

"The contrast between having served in the Army and running into this discrimination and barriers at home was a discouraging thing," Mr. Ransom, a 1932 graduate of Crispus Attucks High School, said in a 1991 interview.

He began reorganizing the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, traveling the state to encourage people to take direct action for civil rights.

He organized some local protests in the late 1950s, years before the much-publicized sit-ins and marches in the South.

One protest targeted the bus station at the former Traction Terminal Building on Market Street between Capitol Avenue and Illinois Street.

"There was a big restaurant there (Fendrich's). And there were so many blacks traveling on buses. We were insulted in that place because no one would serve us," Mr. Ransom said.

Mr. Ransom began working as an attorney in 1939 and was inducted into the service in 1941 two months into a four-year term as assistant manager of Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. 1947-1954 and was general manager of the company and trustee of the Sarah Walker Estate 1954-1971.

He maintained a private law practice during that time and played a major role in passage of all significant civil rights legislation in Indiana since 1946.

Mr. Ransom had been legal counsel to blacks in the Indianapolis fire and police departments and at the time of his death was of counsel to the law firm Bamberger and Feibleman.

He was a director of National City Bank of Indiana, served five terms as chairman of the state NAACP and was a life member of the organization, and was a board member of the Madame C. J. Walker Urban Life Center.

He was one of the founders of Concerned Ministers of Indianapolis and in 1993 received the organization's Thurgood Marshall Award for his work in the civil rights movement.

He graduated summa cum laude from Talladega College in Alabama in 1936, majoring in history. He played on the varsity football and basketball teams for four years and was on the debate team for three years. He received his law degree from Harvard University in 1939.

Willard Ransom was born into a family of community leaders. His father, Freeman B. Ransom, was an attorney, civic leader, Indianapolis councilman and general manager of Madame C. J. Walker Co. The historic Ran-

som Place neighborhood is named for Freeman Ransom, who died in 1947.

Survivors: wife Gladys L. Miller Ransom; son Philip Freeman Ransom; daughter Judith Ellen Ransom; brothers Frederick A., Robert E. Ransom; sister A'Lelia E. Nelson; two grandchildren; a great-grandchild.

#### TRIBUTE TO COACH FRANK TUDRYN, JR., OF NORTHAMPTON, MA

##### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 1995*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the distinguished career of one of my constituents, Mr. Frank Tudryn, Jr., of Northampton, MA.

Mr. Tudryn, a longtime teacher and football coach at Northampton High School, is currently engaged in his 25th consecutive season as the head football coach at that school. During Coach Tudryn's tenure, the "Blue Devils" have consistently fielded strong teams. In fact, under his leadership, they have won four league championships and a western Massachusetts crown. As a testament to his team's continued success, Coach Tudryn was named "Coach of the Year" in 1995 by the Valley Advocate.

A graduate of both Northampton High School and the University of Massachusetts, Coach Tudryn has dedicated his life to making Northampton High School a better place to go to school. Since 1971 he has not only coached football, but taught history and worked as an assistant principal. Many students, including his own children, have benefited from his guidance on the playing fields and in the classroom.

Mr. Speaker, on November 17 of this year, a celebration will be held in Coach Tudryn's honor at the Elks Club in Northampton, MA. I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Coach Frank Tudryn and his impressive record as a coach, a teacher, and a friend to the city of Northampton.

#### A SALUTE TO BERNIE FOGEL, M.D.

##### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 1995*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the true pioneers of health care education in the country today—Dean Bernard J. Fogel, M.D.—who for 13 years has nurtured and developed the University of Miami School of Medicine into one of the Nation's largest and most respected medical schools.

Under Dr. Fogel's leadership, the University of Miami School of Medicine has experienced phenomenal growth, unparalleled achievement, and unswerving commitment to excellence in medical education, research, patient care, and community service. Student enrollment increased by 36 percent; research funding quadrupled; the school's budget tripled;



fund raising more than doubled; the faculty grew by 78 percent; and several major research and patient care buildings were constructed, renovated, or purchased.

Though one of the country's youngest medical schools, during the Fogel years the University of Miami School of Medicine has achieved a level of excellence shared by some of the Nation's oldest and finest schools of medicine.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly proud to note that the University of Miami School of Medicine has one of the most diverse student populations in the Nation. Fifty percent of its student body is female, and the school enrolls half of all African-American medical students in the State of Florida.

In the 13 years Dr. Fogel served as dean, the school established many new research and clinical programs including: the Miami Project to Cure Paralysis; the Center for Adult Development and Aging; the Comprehensive AIDS Programs; the Comprehensive Drug Research Center; the Ear Institute; and the Abrams Center for Health Services, Research, and Policy. The school further strengthened its cancer-related programs by expanding the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center and building the Fox Cancer Research Center, the Papanicolaou annex, and the Gaudier Building. The Deed Club Bone Marrow Transplant Program was successfully launched and has performed more than 100 transplants. The Winn-Dixie Hope Lodge was also built to accommodate cancer patients and their families.

Under Dr. Fogel's leadership the University of Miami School of Medicine received the Association of American Medical Colleges first-ever Award for Outstanding Community Service, recognizing the unique blend of compassion and commitment that characterizes the school and its nationally acclaimed teaching hospital Jackson Memorial Medical Center.

A scholarly man, Dr. Fogel has authored more than 60 articles in professional magazines and publications, and he is a member of many national organizations and societies.

Finally, one of Dr. Fogel's projects that has been particularly close to my heart has been the University's Minority Student Health Careers Motivation Program, which has exposed hundreds of young Floridians to the rigors rewards of medical school. Dr. Fogel challenged each of these students to pursue careers in science and medicine, and over the past 19 years nearly 80 percent of them accepted the challenge and are now physicians, scientists, and health care workers.

On November 1, Dr. Bernie Fogel stepped down as dean of School of Medicine and senior vice president of medical affairs but, thankfully, he will continue his devoted service to his alma mater as dean emeritus and special advisor to the president.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in the Congress to join with me in saluting this great man of education; a great man of medicine, and a great American—Bernie Fogel, M.D., dean emeritus, University of Miami School of Medicine.

## TRIBUTE TO DONALD P. FREITAS

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know that all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in honoring an outstanding public servant, Donald Freitas, who is going to be leaving his position as a director of the Contra Costa Water District next month.

Don Freitas has been one of the great leaders in the effort to preserve and restore the water quality of San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta throughout his 16 year tenure on the board, including his service as its president in 1987–89. He has always been a trusted and valued ally to me as I have waged battle after battle here in the Congress to reform California's water policy and to make it more responsive both to the taxpayers and to the environment.

I want to mention some highlights of Don Freitas' service on the board, because he has made many contributions that will endure long after he has moved on to other challenges: Don has served as the manager of the Contra Costa County Clean Water program which is charged with implementing the Federal Clean Water Act storm water pollution program within our county; Don Freitas helped lead the successful fight in 1982 that stopped construction of the Peripheral Canal that was intended to divert much of the delta's water south to farms and cities in other regions of the State, with devastating consequences to the ecology of the delta and San Francisco Bay; Don was a leader in the long effort to build the Los Vaqueros Reservoir which is now under construction to serve the thousands of Contra Costans whose water quality has long been at risk because of the mismanagement of our State's water supply.

On these and many other challenges over the years, Don Freitas has demonstrated exceptional vision and leadership, and I am honored to have had him as a colleague and friend. We all join the 400,000 customers of the Contra Costa Water District, and all advocates of water policy reform, in wishing Don Freitas the very best in the future, and in thanking him for his years of dedicated service.

## TRIBUTE TO CICERO BUSINESSES

### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to 21 businesses located in Cicero, IL, which were honored for longevity at the Cicero Chamber of Commerce and Industry's ninth annual dinner on November 8, 1995. Illinois Lt. Gov. Bob Kustra was the guest speaker, and Betty Loren-Maltese, town president, was honored for her contributions to the community.

Establishments passing the 100 year mark were Chas. Fingerhut Bakeries, 5537 Cermak

Road; Cermak Home for Funerals, 5844 Cermak Road; Central Federal Savings and Loan Association, formerly Vypomocny Spolek Jungman, 5959 Cermak Road; and Cicero Bible Church, formerly the Morton Park Congregational Church, 1230 Laramie Avenue.

Marking 75 years in business were Ida Florists, formerly John Ida Florist, 4928 W. 31st St.; Family Federal Savings of Illinois, formerly Morton Park Savings, 5225 W. 25th St.; Pinnacle Bank of Cicero, formerly First National Bank of Cicero, 6000 Cermak Road; Rosicky's National Cleaners, 5818 Cermak Road; Edward's Market, 2933 S. 49th Ave.; ComEd, formerly the Edison Co. for Isolated Lighting; and Family Service and Mental Health Center of Cicero, formerly the Cicero Welfare Center, 5341 Cermak Road.

Honored for 50 years were Walter M. Vlodek, attorney at law, formerly Miles Vlodek, 5814 Cermak Road; Prater Industries, formerly Prater Pulverizer, 1515 S. 55th Court; Chicago Extruded Metals Co., 1601 S. 16th St.; Walgreen Drug Store, 5958 Cermak Road; Manor Bakery, formerly Chester and Emily Matiask Bakery, 5906 W. 35th St.; St. Anthony Federal Savings Bank, formerly St. Anthony Savings and Loan Association; 1447 S. 49th Court; West Town Savings Bank, formerly West Town Saving and Loan Association, 4852 W. 30th St.; Frank F. Kucera Co., 1800 Laramie Ave.; and MidAmerica Federal Savings Bank, 5900 Cermak Road.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these businesses for the many years they have provided services to their community and wish them the very best in the years yet to come.

## ATTACHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DISMANTLING ACT TO THE DEBT EXTENSION BILL, H.R. 2586

### HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to see that reason prevailed and the provisions to eliminate the Department of Commerce were struck from the Short-Term Debt Ceiling Extension bill, H.R. 2586.

First of all, increasing the debt ceiling is an issue of public confidence—in our financial markets both at home and abroad. Even if we pass landmark legislation this year calling for a balanced budget by the year 2002—and I hope we do—the debt ceiling will still have to be raised periodically, at least in the near term, to meet our financial responsibilities on our \$5 trillion debt. I am not willing to play political gamesmanship with the stability of our economy or strength of our credit.

We should be able to count on the Federal Government to pay its bills on time. It is for this very reason that, regardless of my objections to the extraneous amendments added onto this legislation, I strongly supported the passage of H.R. 2586.

Accordingly, I was glad to see that dismantling the Department of Commerce was not included. While I advocate reforming the non-essential and wasteful functions of the Department, I remain skeptical that budgetary savings result from simply reshuffling agencies into other bureaucratic boxes.

My home State of Louisiana depends heavily on many of the programs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. Of particular significance is research and funding provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. Although a source of frustration and consternation to area shrimpers, the research efforts of the National Marine Fisheries Service are critical to the restoration of our coastal wetlands. NMFS is continuously engaged in activities that enhance our ability to preserve wildlife and prevent flooding. The National Weather Service early warning system is also vital for a low lying coastal State like Louisiana to ensure adequate preparation for families and businesses in the event of a natural disaster.

I also wanted to give special mention to the importance of the Economic Development Administration [EDA] to rural Louisiana. In the western part of my district alone, EDA technical assistance grants have enabled communities to leverage small Federal dollars into other Federal grants totalling some \$156 million over the past 20 years. Infrastructure improvements through EDA grants also entice entrepreneurs to invest in our communities, thus augmenting our competitive position and our ability to create jobs. Finally, with the downsizing of Fort Polk, EDA moneys are available to assist the base and the surrounding Leesville area in coping with potential job displacements.

The House overwhelmingly rejected an amendment by Congressman HEFLEY to the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, H.R. 2076, that would have eliminated EDA. The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure also approved, on three separate occasions, legislation to reform and preserve EDA. If these votes are indicative of our policy preferences—and I believe that they are—then the successful initiatives put forth by EDA to help my rural Louisiana district and the Nation should be allowed to continue.

Clearly, there should be some agent of the business community at the Cabinet level to appropriately defend and promote the powers of the marketplace and the necessity of job creation. Whether that representative has to be the Department of Commerce, I am uncertain. But, I am certain that, until savings can be verified and functions and programs are properly studied, we should not haphazardly act or unsuitably connect the issue to the debt ceiling.

DR. TOM CLARK AND HIS HONORABLE CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE

### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, for the past three decades the city of Long Beach has benefited

from the efforts of an extraordinary public servant, Dr. Thomas Clark, whose commitment and dedication have been integral to the city's development and growth over those years.

Tom Clark, whom I am privileged to call a friend, has been described as "a living piece of Long Beach history" in a recent article in the Long Beach Press Telegram. He was first elected to the Long Beach City Council in 1966, and his list of achievements is considerable. As the Press Telegram reported, "Clark pushed for a measure to put fluoride in the city's water supply, sponsored legislation that led to the construction of the Main Library and El Dorado Park and even rode aboard the Queen Mary when the historic ocean liner first sailed into Long Beach."

When Tom Clark announced that he would not seek reelection, it indeed signaled an end of an era. In addition to his three decades on the Council, Tom served two terms as the city's mayor, spending a total of 7 years in that position. He and his helpful wife, Lois, who is a professional medical librarian, have spent thousands of hours representing Long Beach throughout the city and State, as well as nationally and abroad. And his leadership extended well beyond the city, ranging from the California League of Cities to the California Public Employees Retirement System.

Tom exemplifies the best of what we seek in public service. The same days that he was spending countless hours in service to his fellow citizens as a member of the council, he was also working full-time as an optometrist, a practice from which he retired in 1993.

In a November 8 editorial, the Press Telegram said this of Tom Clark: "Clark is the very model of a city councilman. He is earnest to the point of gravity; almost never raises his voice; thrives on meetings and compromise; relishes the role of public official; has only a moderately thin skin; is only modestly partisan; never seems to tire of solving neighborhood problems; and has served long and loyally for little pay. What more could we ask?"

Tom Clark has regularly walked his council district. With a listed telephone, he was available to his constituents all times of night and day.

Tom can take pride in his accomplishments and the legacy he has left. He will be missed on the council, but I am confident that he will always be available to serve the city he loves and has done so much to improve.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Clark has conducted himself with honor. As citizen and office holder, he has symbolized good government and decency, not only in the eyes of his friends and neighbors, but also to all who have known him.

I ask that the Press Telegram editorial be placed at this point in the RECORD. The editorial follows:

[From the Long Beach Press-Telegram, Nov. 8, 1995]

#### AN ARCHETYPICAL COUNCILMAN

It's a bit early to say goodbye to Tom Clark, because he plans to finish out his term before he retires as a Long Beach city councilman. But a few kind words are timely, and he deserves them.

Clark is the very model of a city councilman. He is earnest to the point of gravity; almost never raises his voice; thrives on

meetings and compromise; relishes the role of public official; has only a moderately thin skin; is only modestly partisan; never seems to tire of solving neighborhood problems; and has served long and loyally for little pay.

What more could we ask? (Actually, if we could, we'd change his position on one or two things, but that's a different subject.) Agree with him or not, he stood for what he believed was best for his district and his community.

As the longest-serving of his city's public officials, Clark has been associated, for better or worse, directly or indirectly, with a long list of public works and community change; a performing arts center, downtown redevelopment, creation of El Dorado Park and the purchase of the Queen Mary (he rode it into town on its last voyage, and never abandoned ship, so to speak).

He has taken some flack now and then, most recently for his support of reviewing the Los Altos Shopping Center (a difficult and important task, and one that could not possibly please everyone). But he seems to have created no real enemies.

Clark's most intense political opponent was former Mayor Ernie Kell. Neither Clark nor Kell missed many opportunities to take a shot at each other, mostly on the somewhat foggy issue of leadership, and each regarded the other as an easy target; yet both managed to keep their differences on a mostly civil level. Clark lost a close election to Kell for mayor at large, but in the end he outlasted him and at least in that sense will have the last word.

For years Clark was the best known of Long Beach officials. He served twice as mayor at a time when that position was filled by council members, and he so enjoyed city governance that in his spare time he served as a leader of the association of local elected officials, the California League of Cities. Even now he probably wouldn't be stepping aside if he felt there was no one properly qualified to take his place.

But, after all these years, he is retiring. Because he served for such a long time—nearly a third of the history of his city, it is hard to say what might be his most significant accomplishment. Maybe it is pretty much what the League of Cities might expect, or the charter of a council-manager municipal government might suggest: a citizen, gainfully employed, who dedicates himself to elective office, part-time, representing no special interest other than his constituents, whom he serves honorably. As for what was most important to him, it's probably best, as it nearly always was, to take him at his word: that he wants to be remembered as someone who cared.

#### "DOLE'S MOMENT"

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following column by James Glassman from the Washington Post to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 14, 1995]

#### DOLE'S MOMENT

(By James K. Glassman)

For two good reasons, Bob Dole's campaign people liked having Colin Powell around.



First, Powell took the spotlight off Dole, letting him avoid the scrutiny that often destroys early front-runners. Second, Powell took the spotlight off the other candidates, depriving them of the publicity they needed to raise money and get traction.

Now Powell is gone, and the predictable stories have begun. The front page of *The Post* yesterday carried the headline: "Out in Front, but Losing Ground. Polls Expose Dole's Potential Vulnerabilities as Presidential Challenger." *The New York Times* opted for a piece on how "Moderates could pass up Dole and hold out for an independent." Etc. etc.

The hyperactive press demands novelty. It will never heed Pascal's famous warning "that all human evil comes from . . . man's being unable to sit still in a room." And, certainly, cynicism about politicians is nothing new. Thumbing through some issues of the *New Yorker* in its heyday, I found an article by Richard Rovere from June 1968 that described the intense dissatisfaction of voters with the presidential field at the time. What a field! Robert Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy, Richard Nixon, George Wallace and Nelson Rockefeller.

But what about Bob? I suspect that 14 months from now, at age 73, he'll be sworn in as president. He has a giant lead in New Hampshire. Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), who was supposed to give him a tough race, is in single digits. And his other top foes have never won an election—a reactionary pundit and a rich supply-sider who inherited a magazine from his famous dad.

In the general election, polls show Dole and President Clinton about even. But answers to two questions are ominous for the president. A *Time/CNN* survey found 41 percent would "definitely" vote against him. A *Post* survey asked, "Which party better represents your views on national issues." Re-

publicans got 55 percent, Democrats 25 percent.

The White House, meanwhile, has adopted a weird reelection strategy. Harold Ickes, the lead official on the campaign, says that "the overall issue is going to be leadership. . . . People will make their judgments based on what they know about the person, what they think about his character."

Bill Clinton running on character? Certainly, the lesson of the Powell infatuation is that the nation desperately wants a leader, but it's hard to see the current president as that man—or Dole, right now. Still, if you look beyond the next few messy weeks (in which Speaker Newt Gingrich, far more than Dole, is taking the heat on the budget), you can catch a glimpse of Dole's own story emerging. It is a powerful one, and most Americans don't know it yet.

I didn't know it myself until I read "What It Takes," Richard Ben Cramer's brilliant but unwieldy book on the 1988 presidential campaign. Now Cramer has collated all the bits about Dole and put them into a single volume, "Bob Dole," recently out in paperback from Vintage.

The story is the wound, suffered 50 years ago when, as a 21-year-old Army lieutenant, Dole's upper body was torn apart by German gunfire on a hill in Italy. "Whatever hit Dole had ripped into everything," writes Cramer, "You could see into Dole through the jacket, through the shoulder, like a gouged fruit. See down to the core." Dole was sent back home, nearly died a few times, but hung on, fighting against what Cramer calls "his private vision of hell. . . . Sometimes, he could actually see himself on Main Street, Russell, in a wheelchair, with a cup."

In 1947, a Chicago surgeon named Hampar Kelikian, an Armenian immigrant who had come to America with \$20 in his pocket, put Dole back together. Dr. K. refused to be paid, but Dole had to get to Chicago, and the folks

in Russell chipped in, putting their dollar bills in a cigar box.

Three years later, Dole was elected to the Kansas state house, then county attorney, then U.S. representative, then, in 1968, U.S. senator; in 1976, vice presidential nominee; in 1984, majority leader; in 1994, leader again.

The trouble with this great American success story is that Dole himself is reluctant to tell it. As Cramer shows, he feels embarrassed about not being "whole"—as if his handicap should be hidden:

"If [Dole] ever let himself rest, that [right] arm would hang straight down, visibly shorter than his left arm, with the palm of his right hand twisted toward the back. But Dole never, lets anybody see that—his 'problem.' He keeps a plastic pen in his crooked right fist to round its shape.

"If he ever let that pen go, the hand would splay, with the forefinger pointing and the others cramped in toward the palm. . . . No matter how that fist aches or spasms, Dole holds on—against his problem."

So what about Bob? He has few core beliefs, other than balancing the budget (as Cramer writes: "Bobby Joe Dole grew up in Russell, Kansas. He saw people die from debt."). He may be uncomfortable with Gingrich and his passionate conservative cohorts, but that doesn't mean he'll betray them. As president, he'll be a moderating force, but in the end, he'll sign, not veto.

Up to now, he's been ignored and underestimated. That's starting to change. Dole has to get through the Florida straw poll later this week with a good showing and get through the fight over the budget without serious damage. Then, it will be time to tell his story and show his stuff. Will Americans take to him as leader, as the last member of the heroic World War II generation to lead this country? Don't bet against it.